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BIG ANARCHIST PLOT UNVEILED

Plan Balked to Cause Reign of Terror in New York Equal to French Revolution Days, Police Say.

WEALTHY MEN TO BE KILLED WITH BOMBS

Signal of Murderers to Be the Blowing up of St. Patrick's Cathedral Which Was Attempted Today.

New York, March 2.—An attempt to blow up St. Patrick's cathedral today and the arrest of two men by detectives who had been informed for months concerning their activities was followed at police headquarters by the announcement that the arrests had balked an anarchist's plot to kill with bombs Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and other wealthy men of New York.

The anarchists, according to the police, had planned to cause in New York a reign of terror comparable only to the days of the French revolution.

It was part of the plot, the police assert, for gangs of men, armed with rifles and revolvers, to appear simultaneously at various parts of the city and to shoot and pillage.

The highest of the banks of New York were to be blown up, and many wealthy men were to be slain. The wrecking of the cathedral was to be the signal for the beginning of an elaborate campaign of murder and looting. The next move, according to the authorities, was to be the placing of bombs in the homes of Andrew Carnegie, the Rockefellers and Cornelius Vanderbilt. For months a central office detective had been working within the inner circles of the anarchists, according to the police.

Detective Frank Baldo assisted in the making of the bombs and attended the man who attempted to blow up the cathedral. The detective accompanied the bomb thrower to the edifice and sat with him while he lighted the bomb and hurled it at the altar. Immediately the cathedral, in which there were about 800 people, was alive with detectives. Baldo, sitting beside the bomb thrower, placed him under arrest, while detectives sitting in pews just behind, dashed up the aisle and extinguished the sputtering bomb fuse. The congregation hardly realized what had happened until it was all over.

At police headquarters the alleged bomb thrower said his name was Frank Abarno, a lithographer, 24 years old. Soon after he was taken to headquarters, detectives, acting on information secured by Baldo, arrested Charles Carbone, 18 years old, charged with complicity in the plot and with helping to manufacture the bombs.

When Abarno entered the cathedral door he was met by a white-wigged priest, who was in reality a sergeant of police, and accompanied to a seat. Two scrub women, on their knees in the vestibule, were also detectives. Other detectives followed Abarno to the church.

PROGRESS FOR SUPPLY BILLS

Congress Leaders Agree Big Appropriation Measures Are as far Advanced as Usual.

BILLS PASSED TO DATE AGGREGATE \$314,411,223

House Yields in Number of Submarines — Republicans Prevent Action of Ship Purchase Bill.

Washington, March 2.—Both houses of congress worked until a late hour last night, administration leaders straining every resource to expedite legislation that must be enacted before adjournment Thursday noon.

Rural credit legislation as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill held the house in session far into the night. The senate, after devoting a second day to appropriation tangles in the \$11,000,000 Indian supply bill, laid the bill aside in the evening for an executive session and to take up general calendar bills.

A compromise on the naval building program was one of the important developments of the day. Conferees agreed to two submarines, of the sea-going type, and sixteen coast defense submarines. The house conferees yielded to the senate's demand for the sixteen coast defense vessels, but would not agree to five of the sea-going type. The senate proposal for a new hospital ship and a new gunboat was eliminated. The provision for two battleships was unchanged.

Leaders of both houses concentrated their efforts on conference reports on unfinished appropriation bills throughout the day and evening and it was generally agreed the big supply measures were as far advanced as they usually are in the closing days of a congress. Army, naval, agricultural and post office measure still were in conference, but it was expected that all would be reported today and Wednesday.

Up to date the appropriation bills ready for the president aggregate an outlay of \$314,411,223. These include the sundry civil, fortifications, District of Columbia, and military academy bills. Nine other bills, excluding the river and harbor bill, as passed by the senate aggregate \$674,029,120. Added to these, in all probability, will be a joint resolution appropriating a lump sum of \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 for river and harbor improvement which would bring to total appropriation for the next fiscal year to more than a billion dollars.

A filibuster by house republicans against consideration of the conference report on the ship purchase bill prevented action on the measure. Another effort to get the report approved may be made today.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL ACCEPTED BY GERMANY

Reply Suggests That Importation of Raw Materials Be Permitted.

Berlin, March 2.—(Via London)—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the naval war zone has been handed to Ambassador Gerard. It corresponds in general with the forecast of some days ago.

President Believes Allies Have Exceeded Rights In Drastic Step

Says No Nation Has Right to Change Rules of Warfare Because Methods Have Changed — U. S. Will Send Notes to England and France Inquiring What Means They Will Use to Enforce "Blockade" of Germany—Neutrals Placed in Delicate Position.

Washington, March 2.—The United States will send notes to Great Britain and France inquiring what means they intend to use to carry out their policy of holding up supplies being taken to and from Germany.

President Wilson told callers today that the British and French note as presented yesterday outlined in very general terms the policy they intended to pursue but that it was not definite concerning the means they meant to employ to effect it. The president refused to discuss the subject in detail.

President Wilson declared that no nation has a right to change the rules of warfare because the methods of war have changed. He indicated that the United States would not change its previously announced position to continue efforts to have the belligerents respect American non-contraband shipping.

The president said it was not clear in his own mind whether the new action of the British and French governments established a blockade although that would be the general effect. He indicated that even though a real blockade was established no question affecting the neutrality of the United States would be precipitated by the continued

voyageing of American ships to Germany

Identical notes presented by the French and British ambassadors informed the United States of the drastic step by the allies in reply to Germany's war zone proclamation.

If this policy is enforced it no longer will be possible to ship cotton, manufactured articles and commodities hitherto of a non-contraband character from the United States to Germany directly or indirectly, and from Germany the supply of dyestuffs and other merchandise for consumption in this country will be cut off.

The impression was general in official circles that a strong protest would be made. The allies' action was regarded as an unprecedented and novel step. Officials pointed out that in the reprisals which the belligerents were making toward each other there was singular forgetfulness of the fact that whatever might be the violations of international customs as between the United States and countries with which she was at peace.

Possibly Temporary. Assurances given by Great Britain that yesterday's note was not a reply to the recent proposals of the United States for an adjustment of the entire situation was conveyed in British quarters that the allies intended to be only temporary. In this connection the state department issues the following statement:

It was regarded as virtually certain that the United States would promptly inquire as to how the step was to be carried into practice.

Officials and diplomats were curious on reading the text to know what would be the disposition of cargoes hitherto not listed as contraband, such as cotton, which, if destined to Germany, the allies fleets propose to take into British or French ports. An indication was conveyed in British quarters that the allies intended to buy outright all such cargoes, but it was said that such a promise would not affect the determination of the United States to insist on its right to send non-contraband articles to Germany when the question is argued in further diplomatic correspondence.

From Great Britain not a word has come in several days, until today's statement that the matter was under

consideration.

Washington Displeased. Displeasure over the latest developments was not concealed in state department circles, where the stopping of commerce to and from Germany was viewed as much more serious than a blockade since it interfered also with cargoes presumed to be bound to a belligerent while in transit to a neutral country. Whereas the doctrine of continuous voyage previously has been invoked in the present war by Great Britain to sustain her right to detain cargoes at any stage in their journey if proved ultimately to be destined to a belligerent, such a presumption is understood now to include all articles of merchandise, such as machinery and implements, as well as cotton, bound between the United States and neutral countries, unless an embargo on re-exportation is put into effect by the neutrals to whom the products are consigned.

In approaching the question of the ground on which the United States should enter a protest against the action of the allies, officials were doubtful as to whether they would make their argument on the theory that a blockade in reality was being attempted or whether they would contend for the uninterrupted passage of cargoes between this country and belligerents not listed as contraband.

Neutrals' Position Delicate. Officials realized that except for diplomatic correspondence the points of which might be easily exhausted without remedy, there was no way for neutral governments to enforce their protests and still maintain their neutrality. The general disregard of precedents, it was pointed out, has made the position of neutrals more delicate in the present circumstances than ever before, though a somewhat similar situation which led to embargoes by the United States and the non-intercourse act, arose in the early part of the nineteenth century during the Napoleonic war.

The entire subject probably will be laid before the cabinet today by President Wilson.

One of the chief concerns of the administration in regard to England's latest note was understood to be in connection with cotton shipments. Cotton has formed the great bulk of trade between the United States and Germany recently.

NEEDED POWERS GIVEN COMMITTEE

Resolution Governs Carter-Abernethy Hearing and Was Rushed Through.

(By W. T. Bost.) Raleigh, March 2.—The Carter-Abernethy committee went into another executive session yesterday afternoon and discussed the procedure in the proposed inquiry.

The letter of Judge Carter to the people of the state did much to bring the case to immediate action. The sympathy is almost wholly with him in the demand for an early hearing, the reasons that he gave being used as perfectly just ones. Both Judge Carter and Solicitor Abernethy are stopping at the same hotel, but they have not been together.

When the committee met yesterday afternoon it found that it had no powers and prepared a resolution for last night which will govern the hearings. At 10:30 last night the house passed this resolution and sent it by special messenger to the senate which immediately put it on its several readings.

The resolution provides that members shall have all the powers given by law to investigating committees to employ counsel, fix compensation and subpoena witnesses, allowing witnesses per diem of \$1.50 with 3 cents for mileage. The members of the committee shall receive the same per diem as members of the general assembly.

HERD OF 275 CATTLE IN VIRGINIA KILLED

One Hundred and Twenty-five Had Developed Foot and Mouth Disease.

Richmond, March 2.—Federal, state and county authorities have combined in an effort to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease discovered in a dairy herd of cows near this city. Yesterday the entire herd of 275, of which 125 had fully developed cases of the scourge was killed and the carcasses destroyed. No other cases have been discovered, but a most rigid quarantine is being maintained about the infected farm and all other local dairies. State Veterinarian J. G. Ferry-nough said last night that he believed the situation was under control.

Assistant Attorney General C. B. Garnett went before the city circuit court and applied for an injunction restraining all railroads and steamship lines entering Richmond from hauling cattle or cattle feed into this territory. Two of the railway companies denied that they had "flagrantly violated" the terms of Governor Stuart's recent proclamation as alleged by the governor. The other companies asked time to present proof of their innocence and the court will hear arguments today.

DR. FLETCHER'S SUBJECTS FOR WEEK ANNOUNCED

The Rev. Oliver H. Fletcher, of Brooklyn, now a guest in the city speaking every evening at 7:30 o'clock at the French Broad Baptist church. Dr. Fletcher is here for a rest from arduous labors in connection with his great church, the South Brooklyn Baptist, but his friends have prevailed on him to deliver the following series of gospel addresses at the French Broad church this week: "The Christian's Life"; "The Christian's Assurance"; "The Christian's Growth"; "The Christian's Service"; "The Christian's Hope." He will, no doubt, have a large hearing at French Broad this evening, and the following evenings of the week.

COMMITTEES SCORES COLORADO MILITIA

For Treatment of Striking Miners and Families in the Coal Strike District.

Washington, March 2.—A scathing arraignment of the Colorado militia for its treatment of striking miners and their families is made by the house mining subcommittee which investigated conditions in the Colorado coal fields in a report today. While scoring conditions generally in the coal fields and criticizing many acts of the mine operators including alleged violation of state laws, the committee reports that no evidence was found of conspiracy in restraint of trade to limit the output of the mines nor conclusive proof of the existence of poison. The strike was settled long before the committee completed its report but no specific recommendations are made. The committee appeals however, for arbitration in such situations. It declares these disturbances are nation-wide in their importance; that the federal government is the only power competent to deal with them and after referring to the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who disclaimed responsibility for Colorado conditions, adds:

"Absentee owners or directors, by their absence from the scene of such disturbances, cannot escape their moral responsibility for conditions in and about properties in which they are interested."

Liberal extracts from the 2,000 pages of testimony taken by the committee are embodied in the report with this comment: "Considerable testimony on both sides of the controversy, we believe, reliable and no confidence should be placed in it."

Colorado had good mining laws and such that ought to afford protection to the miner if they are enforced yet in this state the percentage of fatalities is larger than any other showing there is undoubtedly something wrong with reference to the management of its mines.

FLEETS BATTER INNER FORTS

Report Says Forts Guarding Narrowest Part of Dardanelles Are Destroyed—Russians Join Fleet.

100,000 FOR DEFENSE OF ISLAM'S CAPITAL

Grecian Dispatches Say Turks Have Mines, Submarines, and 100,000 Men Strung Along the Coast.

THOMAS C. BOWIE ELECTED SPEAKER

Effort Made to Have Divorce Bill Reconsidered — Car Loads of People Asking Legislation.

(By W. T. Bost.) Raleigh, March 2.—The machinery act passed third reading in the house yesterday with unimportant amendments which became necessary on account of the Supreme court decision last week governing the application of the inheritance tax.

It went through the house with only one vote against it. Minority Leader Williams casting that. Chairman Doughton of the finance committee of the lower body, put the bill through in almost exactly the same shape that the committee prepared it and the measure is expected to pass the senate with little opposition.

Thomas C. Bowie, speaker pro tem, was elected unanimously to succeed Emmett R. Wooten, deceased speaker, in whose memory the house adjourned yesterday as it closed the deliberations of the morning session. Mr. Bowie has been presiding since Saturday following the accident of February 18, which resulted in the death of William Aycock and the subsequent death of Mr. Wooten.

The house had a featureless session until the motion to drag out the divorce bill which passed Saturday was made by some of the absent members. The house did not reconsider. The bill which had gone to the senate. Newspapers and men, most active among whom were Van, democrat of Union, and Leonard, republican of Davidson, had worked unceasingly for the defeat of the Bynum bill headed toward law. The News and Observer gave up its first column of front page space to opinions of ministers and the editorial columns carried more editorials on the subject. It will take two-thirds to reconsider, but the house will pretty nearly have it.

Big Committee Hearings.

The interest in committee meetings was vastly greater than that in the acts of the whole body. Salisbury came down in a private Pullman to the Bowen capital. It came also with offers of the banks to lend the necessary amount of money to complete the building and seemed to have the edge on any delegation. When the Salisbury and Spencers landed here they found that their hearing is set for Tuesday afternoon and many of them returned.

Then a vast delegation came over from Sampson, Cumberland, Harnett and Johnston counties to ask the general assembly to make Jarvis county for them.

Then Wake county was to have another row. Somebody wants to elect two additional members of the county commissioners. There are now five, the bill calls for seven. J. W. Bailey came into the hall ready to fight the Jones faction which is understood to be seeking the appointment of the additional members. The new commissioners are not News and Observer and Bailey people.

But the fight was postponed. A train load came over from the western part of the county where Ernest T. Mills, one of the proposed members lives. Bailey holds that the people had a chance to elect the Jones faction and failed to do so, that the present board had a chance to elect a new county attorney and failed. The board would have the election of tax assessors and a large distribution of patronage. Despite the able-bodied patriotism of Wake democrats, this is not to be despised and it isn't.

TRAIN OF HORSES AND MULES PASS THROUGH

Special to The Gazette-News. High Point, March 2.—This afternoon about 6 o'clock a train consisting of about 24 cars passed through here loaded with mules and horses. There was a Southern Pullman car attached to the rear. Did it contain allies or Germans? The train was going through Greensboro and possibly to Norfolk, a very good shipping point.

Measure Goes Through Third Reading With Only Few Unimportant But Necessary Amendments.

Paris, March 2.—The bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday, according to dispatches to the Havas agency. A Russian admiral has joined the allied fleet in the strait.

Dispatches from Salonica state that mines and submarines designed for the defense of Dedeagatch have arrived at that port. According to the Havas dispatch the fire from the guns of the allied fleet has destroyed the batteries of Klid, Bahr and Sultanica (Chanek Kalesi) which guard the entrance to the narrowest part of the strait.

Information has been received from Mitylene and Tenedos that 100,000 Turks have been posted along the coast of the Gallipolis peninsula, near the sea of Marmora, about 130 miles from Constantinople.

DETECTIVE AGENCY IS FORMED BY LOCAL MEN

N. C. Detective and Collecting Agency Organized Here—Offices in Revell Bldg.

The North Carolina Detective and Collecting agency, with headquarters in Asheville, has just been incorporated by the secretary of state, with an authorized capital of \$500, with \$200 paid in by W. F. Rogers, C. B. Joyner and J. W. McElroy of this city.

At a recent meeting of these men Mr. Rogers was elected president; Mr. Joyner secretary and Mr. McElroy treasurer. Offices will be maintained at Nos. 23 and 24 Revell building, and they propose to do a general detective and collecting business.

The incorporation papers state that the company has the right to open branch offices in any city in North Carolina and the limit of the incorporation is placed at 60 years.

The men who are well known here, Mr. Rogers having been connected with several commercial enterprises, while Mr. Joyner was for some time constable of Asheville township and Mr. McElroy was for several years a deputy United States marshal for this district.

S. L. ROGERS CONFERS OVER CENSUS PLACE

Tar Heel Candidate Meets With Secretary Redfield and Director Harris.

Gazette-News Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, March 2. At the request of Senator Simmons Samuel L. Rogers, of Macon county, came here yesterday and conferred with Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Director of Census Harris. Mr. Rogers is slated to succeed Mr. Harris as director of the census.